THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1832. NO. 9.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

105 HHDS. Leaf Tobacco;
40 do. Sugar;
180 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
300 Salted Hides;
180 bales Tennessee Cotton;
75 bbls. Molasses;
4 do. Honey;
50 do. Tar.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1832.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.
may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.
L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

Clock and Watch Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the above business, two doors from the corner of Liberty, in St. Clair street, *near the Exchange*, where they have just added largely to their stock, and intend keeping a general assortment of Goods in their line, such as Gold and Silver Patent Lever, English and Common Watches; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plate Breastpins; Filligree and Jet Ear Rings and Drops; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plain Finger Rings; Britannia Ware, warranted; Silver Plate, do. do.; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Cream Ladles and Spectacles; Lamps, Candlesticks, Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, Musical Boxes, Coral Beads, Razors, Knives, Clasps, Thimbles and Guards; Mantel Clocks, of various patterns.

Together with an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES; all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
LOGAN & FRITSCHY.
☞ *Clocks and Watches* carefully repaired, and warranted to perform well.
Sept. 11.—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone sitt house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Number 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

ORDERS for Tickets, from abroad, will meet with prompt attention.

The Lottery and Exchange Telegraph, published at this office, will be despatched, *gratis*, to all who send their orders to this office.

Prizes have been sold by the subscriber, amounting, in fact, to upwards of *One Million of Dollars!*

☞ Please address GEORGE A. COOK, Ag't for the Managers, Pittsburgh. Aug. 28

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtained the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates.
GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.
March 27, 1832.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice
Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

PETERS' REPORTS, Vol. VI.

REPORTS of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States: January Term. By Richard Peters: Vol. 6. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh
Sept. 28, 1832.—1t.

RECEIVED,
By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66, WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.
JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.
JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.
march 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee s Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*
For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 21.—tf

Economical, Preparatory
SCHOOL,
Saint Clair Street, near the Allegheny Bridge.

AS an introduction to the higher branches of education taught in the West Pennsylvania Academy, the proprietor of that institution has adopted the following arrangement:

Pupils (of either sex) will be instructed in the English Department on the very low terms stated below; applicable to such only as may engage after this date, it being optional with the present patrons of the school to adopt them or not.

Monthly Terms—to be paid in advance.

Spelling and Reading, -	62½
The above, with Writing, Definitions, and Tables, - - - -	87½
The above, with Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, - -	$2 25

N. B. If payment be deferred until the expiration of three months, the terms shall be, for the first mentioned branches, per quarter, $2 50

For the 2d,	do.	-	3 00
For the 3d,	do.	-	4 00

☞ Pupils will be admitted for no shorter a period than three months, except upon special agreement.

Extra charges for the higher branches taught in the Academy:

Elocution and English Composition, per qr.			$1
Projection of Maps,	-	do.	1
Mensuration,	- -	do.	2
Book-Keeping,	-	do.	3
Classics,	- -	do.	2

M. M'SHARRY,
Principal West Pa. Academy. St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. Oct. 5, 1832.—3w

Evening School.

M. M'SHARRY will open an *Evening School*, on the 15th inst., at his Academy, near the Allegheny Bridge, *St. Clair street*. Application for admission is requested to be made before that date.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1832.—3w

LOST, a note, drawn by Jacob Painter, in favor of the subscriber, dated Sept. 27, 1832, at 4 months, for $200. The public are cautioned against receiving said note, payment thereof having been stopped. JAMES SPEER.
October 5.—3t.

100 BARRELS Bridgeport Steam Mill Flour—made from New Wheat, suitable for Family use, and warranted of very superior quality. Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Oct. 2.—tf

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.
June 22—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN.
may 11, 1832.—tf

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE
Grocery and Commission Warehouse,
NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.
July 10.—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.
may 4, 1832.—6mo.

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh,	par	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank.	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	Satte bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5's	3
All other current.	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada.	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank		State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4.87 a 4.90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11-50

VENANGO FURNACE,

AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in this city, will be sold without reserve, all that valuable property, known as Venango Furnace, Venango county, two and a half miles from the Allegheny river.

The tract on which the Furnace is erected, contains four hundred and twenty-five acres, (patented,) of which ten acres are meadow, and thirty acres are now in wheat.

The Furnace is well built, with all the necessary out buildings, of frame, and in good order, viz: A Casting House, Moulding Room, Ware Room, for the Castings, a Wheel House, Bridge House, and Coal House. A never failing stream is conducted to the wheel, in pipes under ground, from the Dam, so that the furnace can be kept in blast all Winter.

There are, also, a very comfortable dwelling house, a large store house, twelve houses for workmen, and convenient stables for three teams.

The supplies of Grain, Meat, and other articles used at Iron Works, are abundant in the neighborhood.

Adjoining, is another tract of land, containing about five hundred acres, on which is an excellent Saw Mill, with an abundance of Pine and Hemlock Timber. There are also several ore banks on this tract.

The flasks, patterns, &c., will be sold immediately after the above, an inventory of which will be shown at the time of sale.

By order of the Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie, and others concerned.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Oct. 2, 1832.—w3t

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FARM No. 126, Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver Road, 12 miles below Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared, and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are, a good square Log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent Fruit Trees. There is an excellent Stone Quarry on the place; and, also, an excellent Steam Boat Landing. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known by calling on Robert Beer, in Pittsburgh.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,
Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1832.—9t

Pennsylvania Reports: Vol. 2.

REPORTS of Laws adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. By C. B. Penrose and Frederick Watts, Counsellors at Law: Vol. 2. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Sept. 28, 1832.—8t

JAMES WILSON, HAT MANUFACTURER,

No. 66 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has made arrangements with one of the most extensive *Cap Manufacturing Establishments* in New York, for a regular supply; and that he has just received a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Seal, Otter, Fur Front Canada, Extra Opera, Misse's Fine Seal, and Children's Chinchilla Caps.

Also—A large supply of low priced Hair Seal Caps, by the Case, Dozen, or Single. A few dozen of fine and coarse Seal Gloves, and Cloak Collars, which he offers to Country Merchants and others, on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.

N. B. A good assortment of Fashionable, Beaver, and Common Hats; and seventy-five dozen Wool Hats, and Hatters' Furs and Trimmings.

September 28, 1832.—3mw

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

THE Subscriber has opened an Academy of the above description, at 113 Fourth street, where he teaches the usual branches of Classical and English Education, preparatory to the Counting House, the College, and the Bar; and to the carrying on of the common business of life. From his former success in the Academy of Greensburgh, where he has been Principal for six years, he trusts he will be able to satisfy those who may patronise his Seminary.

☞ Terms of Tuition moderate, and made known on application. THOMAS WILL.

Oct. 5.

E. A. BROWN

INVITES the attention of *all* who wish to purchase Dry Goods cheap, by the piece or package, to a handsome and well selected assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which he is now receiving from the Eastern cities, and opening at his Store, No. 92 Wood street.

As this city is still free from the pestilence that is raging in other places, those who do not like to go where they may meet it, for goods, will do well to examine this market. *Now is the time for bargain.* Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1832.—w6t

UNADULTERATED WINES AND FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines.* Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17 1832.—1mt2f.

Stone's Letters on Masonry.

LETTERS on MASONRY and ANTI-MASONRY; addressed to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by William L. Stone. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN,

September 28—3t 73 Wood street.

BAYARD'S TOWN STEAM SAW MILL.

JAMES B. MORGAN informs his friends, and the citizens of Pittsburgh and Bayardstown, that his Mill is in operation—it is situated immediately above Dr. Shoenberger's Iron Works.

☞ He has a good supply of Pine, Yellow Pine, and Oak Timber, and has a lot of the best quality of Oak, for Carriage and Wagon Makers.

Sept. 25, 1832.—3mw

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER,
WILLIAM HAYS, or
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Sept. 28—3mo.

New Publications.

TWO Years and a Half in the Navy; or, Journal of a Cruise in the Mediterranean and Levant, on Board of the United States Frigate Constellation, in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831.

2. Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States, with some observations on the Ecclesiastical System of America, her Sources of Revenue, &c.; to which are added, Statistical Tables, &c. By William G. Ousley, Esq. attached to his Majesty's Legation at Washington. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

October 2, 1832.—4t.

Cooper's New Novel.

THE HEIDENMAUER, or the Benedictines; a Legend of the Rhine: by the Author of the Spy, Red Rover, Bravo, &c.

Also, Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man: consisting of the Little Genius, and other Essays: By one of the Editors of the New York Mirror

For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Oct. 9, 1832.—4t.

SHELLAC, VERDIGRIS, ALCOHOL, &c.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON have just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of Shellac and Verdigris. They are, as usual, constantly supplied with Alcohol, of their own manufacture, which they will warrant; and for a character of which, they refer to any of the Hatters of this city. They have also good Logwood and Copperas—all of which they will sell on reasonable terms. No. 162, Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,) Pittsburgh. July 17.—1mt2f.

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets.

April 24, 1832.—w1y

POETRY.

From a late London Journal.

On an Engraving of Napoleon in his Robes.

I frankly own that gilded state
Improves an old legitimate;
That in "the good old times" the kings
Dressed in their robes were pretty things;
For glittering crowns, and garments flowing,
Make royal faces look more knowing;
And majesty's a gorgeous word,
Though sometimes it may seem absurd—
For *sans* externals at the best
'Tis (with due reverence) but a jest.

Then let the diamond's lustre try
To light the dull unmeaning eye;
Let crimson folds and ermine screen
What's wisely kept from being seen;
They're right—the very fools and knaves,
Aye, e'en the sycophants and slaves,
(Although 'twould not be quite polite,)
Would laugh and sneer at such a sight.
O leave then this caparison'd state
To deck the idly, meanly great;
Give to the Spaniard and the Moor
To worship Ferdinand's *tambour!*
To Austria's feeble lord impart
Something in place of brains and heart,
Let suits of rich brocade bestow
A mantle for Italian wo.

But it would take up too much time,
To mention all the kings in rhyme;
I'll just *en passant*, name the Czar,
His rude Cossacks and gemm'd tiar;
A sharper deep, who only rules
The councils of those faithless fools,
Who set rights, justice, at defiance,
To seal the most *Holy* Alliance.

Ill-judging painter! would'st thou bind
Such trappings round the splendid mind?
Trust me, the purple ill supplies
Napoleon's living energies.—
Not all the gems of Russia's Czar
Could match his blazing earth-born star—
Not all the crowns of all the kings
That crouched beneath his eagle's wings—
No, though they burn'd like Afric's sky,
Were worth one sparkle of his eye!
Paint him when gazing on the might
Of Egypt's art,* before the fight—
"Soldiers, from those high pyramids,
Ages contemplate heroes' deeds!"
Or paint that young and daring chief
Who scaled the Alpine snow-clad reef,
When springing on the giant height,
He pointed to the valleys bright,
With ardent brow and flashing eye,
Exclaiming "There lies Italy!"
Dashing along the dangerous ice,
Down many a fearful precipice,
The foremost of th' impetuous brave,
Who rushed to glory or the grave;
Or he who from his saddle-bow
Gave laws to half the world below—
Paint him before or since his fall,
Hero or captive—great in all.

Let the proud charger paw the ground,
He brooks not to be harness'd round
With trappings, meeter for the share
Of horses at a country fair,
To make the gaping rabble stare.
I'd rather see that flashing eye,
Like his own eagle's, soaring—high—
Bending its piercing glances o'er
Enraged Paesiello's score,
See his capricious fondness teaze
The lovely child upon his knees,
Than view him deck'd in purple state,
Like some poor weak legitimate!
His was that native lofty pow'r,
That sunk not in affliction's hour;
He left the world a name behind,
To prove the mastery of mind;
A spirit grief could not enthral,
Great in his fortunes—greater in his fall.

The captive exile's mighty woes
Have stain'd the annals of his foes;
He fell—like him of ancient story,†
And shook the pillars of their glory;
England! then reel'd thy island-rock,
All Europe felt the mortal shock,
And doubting honor's holiest ties,
Nations looked into nations' eyes.—
Though conquests hang upon thy breath,
Thy banners far and wide unfurl'd,
Can they restore the unsullied faith
That made thee, conscience of the world!

D***.

* The address of Napoleon to his soldiers, before the Pyramids of Cheops, and in sight of the enemy's army—"Allez, et songez que, du haut de ces monumens, quarante siecles vous contemplent!"

† "And Samson said, Suffer me that I may feel the pillars whereupon the house stands, that I may lean upon them," &c. &c.—Judges, chap. xvi.

POLITICAL.

From the National Gazette.

OF THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The opinion expressed by the President, that the employment of foreign capital is injurious to the country, renders it necessary to examine that question.

It has been adopted, like all his other views of public policy, by his partisans, and being addressed with consummate art to prevailing prejudices, and national pride, serves to foster in the minds of the people dangerous antipathies, groundless jealousies, and fatal errors.

It must be apparent, that the introduction of foreign capital serves to render it more abundant and to diminish the rate of interest, and thereby acts most extensively and usefully upon the various interests and vast concerns of society.

This is comparatively a new country, and there has not been time to make accumulations, like the older nations of Europe, necessary for the operations of a young and enterprizing people.

A great scarcity of money was felt at the close of the late war; the demand and value rose as property fell, with the difficulties of the times. The inability to meet engagements, led to a loss of confidence and credit, suits were instituted, judgments to a vast amount obtained, executions issued, and immense sacrifices were made; property often sold for a small portion of the purchase, and in every instance ruined one party without relieving the other. It was as intrinsically valuable then as now, but it could not sell, because the quantity in market bore too great a proportion to the circulating medium, and such would be the condition of things now, if the foreign capital was withdrawn.

The Legislatures of the states sought relief in numerous local banks, but they could not create money; they issued paper, to fill up the circulation, which, perhaps, gave temporary relief; but, as it was not founded on a metallic basis, and not convertible into money, it ceased to be equal to it, and fell to different degrees of depreciation, according to the credit of the institution, varying from 15 to 20 per cent.

In this deranged state of affairs, the necessity of restoring a sound currency became an object of the highest concern. It has been achieved, with great difficulty and great personal sacrifice—but by the aid of foreign capital and the able and judicious administration of the Bank of the United States. For this purpose the Bank which had been chartered, principally with a view to this object, concerted means, under the direction of the Treasury, with the State Banks, for resuming as early as possible, the payment of their notes in specie. This proved a most trying and hazardous experiment, and perhaps no community ever suffered greater loss and distress in the same period. A paper circulation of 110 millions was reduced to fifty millions. This took place while the supply of the metals from Spanish America was interrupted, and while the Government was paying off annually several millions of dollars of public debt to foreigners.

Seven or eight millions of the stock of the Bank was holden by Europeans. The Bank borrowed seven millions of specie in London; in the mean time, New York sold a large portion of her Canal stock in England, Ohio made a large loan for a similar purpose, most of which is held abroad; Louisiana obtained about eight millions in Europe and has since nearly doubled the sum. This, aided by the influx of money from other sources and the liberal administration of the Bank, has given us a sound currency, and an ample circulation, every where equal to gold and silver, and in many places of superior value.

It is most obvious, therefore, that this great object could not have been accomplished, without the use of foreign capital.

Let us now enquire how this money has been employed, in order to see the effect of foreign capital upon the country.

Let us imagine the millions employed in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, in Canals. These are made by labor only, and the whole amount goes first to the class engaged in these works; but they also want food and clothing; a portion therefore of the reward of their labor goes to the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and except the profit of the laborer, the money is distributed through him to the community. The money is now in circulation, and by passing rapidly from hand to hand, often pays ten times its value in a single day.

The industry thus set in motion, in which every man participates, soon begets accumulation of money; lands are purchased, houses erected, improvements made, which create a demand for more labor, and the money is thus kept in perpetual employment, while the country is improved, the moral condition and virtuous habits of the people are preserved, and their domestic comforts and social enjoyments increased. In the mean time the Canal has opened an extensive region of fertile lands to market, the value of which can be estimated only by the increased value of property, and the increased value of the productions, through all future time. The Canal of New York cost seven and a half millions.

It has no doubt increased the value of real estate in the city of New York, ten times the amount, besides opening the communication to the immense commerce of the country of the lakes. The Canal pays the interest, and will eventually discharge the capital. But the money is still there, still actively employed, still creating new interests, and exciting new enterprises.

How strongly is this contrasted with the want of employment, the scarcity of money, hard times, ruinous litigation, sacrifices of property, and general distress!

Suppose the eight millions in the Bank of the United States employed in discounts in the west, where there is a want of capital—it there puts in activity the whole enterprise of that region, and by the wonderful rapidity of circulation to which it gives rise, acts with a ten-fold power. Instead of eight millions it serves to represent the whole productive labor, amounting from one hundred to two hundred millions. The money continues to revolve in a perpetual circle; it is the principle of life, giving health and vigor and action to the whole system.

When the capital is employed in erecting houses in cities, it creates a demand for all the materials, and for all the labor necessary to the construction. When the money has been once expended, and the houses built, it is not annihilated, nor its power exhausted: it has merely changed hands: it is then again put in requisition to provide new materials, to employ more labor, to erect other houses—thus those who furnish the materials and the labor for those who have the capital, are soon enabled to build for themselves. The power of money depends on the rapidity with which these operations are carried on. The same capital thus employed in an enterprising community, will create four times its own value in a single year, and then remain to be again employed in a similar routine. Thus splendid habitations and comfortable dwellings rise up, streets extend, population flows in, and wealth augments.

In a short time this foreign capital has created, out of the clay of the earth, and the timber that encumbers the ground, by the force of industry, twenty times its own value, and is still progressing, with accumulated energy, to produce new and more extended creations. One hundred thousand dollars, of foreign capital, will in six months build ten houses of ten thousand dollars each; these will pay the interest for ever, and will always represent the borrowed capital, but in the next six months the same money will build ten more houses, and so on, creating double its own value every year; thus at the end of five years, the country owes the one hundred thousand dollars, but it has a million of property to represent it, and the money still remains. These houses are national wealth, and improve the country, and add to the comfort of the people.

From this statement, it will be seen how this foreign capital acts upon every class of people, and every branch of industry, how it distributes itself through the community, how it pays the interest, rewards labor, awakens enterprize, stimulates individuals, and improves the condition of society.

The present period of reform has been distinguished by the discovery that this foreign capital is injurious, because it drains the country of the interest. This reason is just as valid against the employment of any money and paying any interest by individuals. That is a question for every man to decide for himself. If it is profitable to him it will be also beneficial to that extent to the country; if it is injurious, he will cease to employ it, and thus may be well left to individual sagacity.

The idea that this capital is more dangerous in our possession than in the power of the enemy, is beyond the reach of criticism.

The President, acting on this mistaken opinion about the effect of foreign capital, has forced the payment of 13 millions of dollars, bearing only 3 per cent., which, with other stocks, will release 10 millions of foreign capital. The President's Veto, which will derange 35 millions of capital, will force back 8 millions more into the hands of foreign stockholders. This constitutes a large portion of our metallic circulation, and cannot fail, if it is not reinvested in other stocks of the country, to create great disorder in our circulating medium, and great derangement in our pecuniary affairs, which will instantly react upon all the other interests of the country. That its paralyzing effect is not felt at this moment, throughout all the land, is because the evil day is postponed. But the time will come before the expiration of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, when these solemn truths will be brought home to every man.

Let the people therefore judge of the wisdom of their rulers, who will put every thing dear to them to hazard in such fearful and dangerous experiments. X.

From the Washington Telegraph, of October 5.

The Power of the Federal Patronage.

We lay before our readers to-day two interesting documents, which, as connected with the topics now agitated by the Van Buren presses, deserve their serious attention.

Amos Kendall, in a series of articles, in which he assails the Bank of the United States, has labored to prove that that institution is dangerous to the liberties of this country, because it has loaned certain specified sums of money to editors of newspapers, and to members of Congress. It is not pretended that the sums thus loaned by the bank will not be repaid. Indeed, so far as relates to the loan to Webb & Noah, which is cited as the strongest case of corruption against the bank, it is admitted, that the whole debt has been repaid, which is the clearest proof that could be adduced of the solvency of the borrowers. We ask the reader, then, to examine the bearing of this charge, and to test the administration by the principle which is urged by its press against the bank.

By looking over these documents, it will be seen that there are in the State of New York, one thousand four hundred and ninety-one Postmasters, whose annual receipts are $312,018 93, and that in the city of New York alone there are two hundred and forty-five persons attached to the custom-house, whose salaries amount to the annual sum of $269,177 84. If we multiply the sum received by the Postmasters by four, it will be found that the sum received by them during Gen. Jackson's first term, will be $1,248,075 72. If to this we add his second and Mr. Van Buren's two terms, we have the enormous sum of $4,992,302 88; which the Post Office Department alone throws into Mr. Van Buren's scale. For, although the Postmasters receive but a commission, the whole is disbursed by the Department, and the disbursement goes to swell the number of partisans enlisted through its agency.

If we apply the same rule to the custom-house, we find that there are in New York two hundred and forty-five persons, whose salaries, in 16 years, will amount to the sum of $4,306,845; that there are in Boston, 68 persons, whose salaries will amount to $1,243,649; that there are in Philadelphia 74 persons, whose salaries will amount to $1,-235,490; and in Baltimore, 36 persons, whose salaries will be $655,181.

Now, in the case of the bank, the principal and interest is to be repaid, and that the bank confers no obligation by lending money which is well secured, appears from the facts, that it lends to its enemies as well as its friends. But, in the case of the office-holders, they put the whole sum into their pockets, and not a cent is to be returned to the Government. If there be corruption in either case, which is the most powerful engine? The bank or the President?

The business of the bank is to lend money; it was instituted for that purpose; and unless it can be made appear that there was gross partiality or corrupt motives, there is nothing in the fact of lending money, that should impeach the institution. On the other hand, the offices of the country were instituted for the public good, and should be filled with men who are devoted to the public interests. Mr. Marcy has declared public offices to be 'spoils,' belonging to the *victor* party in politics,* and this administration has practised on the principle.

It would be wrong in the bank to deny accommodations to any but its political friends, and it is certainly more wrong for the President to bestow his patronage exclusively on the partisans of a particular personal favorite. Yet, such is the fact, and it cannot be denied. The immense sum of $813,018 disbursed annually through the Post Office Department in the State of New York, and the sums of $269,177 disbursed in salaries to agents of the treasury in the city of New York; and the sum of $195,895 annually disbursed in salaries to like agents in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, are in the character of so much money annually paid in those States for the purpose of transferring their votes to Martin Van Buren! These sums added together, are equal to $777,500, which is the interest on the sum of $12,051,500, with this remarkable difference: that in the case of the bank, the borrower is required to repay the *principal* and *interest;* in the case of the office-holders he refunds neither principal nor interest. But we are told, that the Government must have officers, and should pay them. We grant this—so must the bank have borrowers. Corruption, therefore, does not necessarily attach either to the bank or the Government. That depends upon the abuse of the powers necessary to each. If the bank lend its funds for the purpose of buying up partisans to insolvent persons, it must sacrifice the interest of the stockholders, and that would be corruption. But no such case is alleged, even by Amos Kendall. Now, how is it as to the patronage of the Government; the whole of it is carried into the political market as so much capital in trade, and openly vended in exchange for votes in favor of the President's favorite!† Is not this most profligate corruption, and are not the fact and the enormity of the evil sufficient cause to alarm the citizens of this country? Will we stop by the way to prate about a petty bank accommodation to a printer which has been paid, or put it in comparison with corruption like this?

As to Webb and Noah, our opinion of them has undergone no change. But it is clear that, if Webb is corrupt, Noah is equally so. Noah, however, supports the re-election of General Jackson, he adheres to Martin Van Buren, and he not only escapes censure, but he is rewarded with an office worth four thousand dollars per annum, and is complimented as a patriot; while his partner is denounced and hunted down as the corrupt and *bribed* advocate of the bank. How is this!

But this is not all. When General Jackson came into power, he established rules by which all persons in the employment of the Government, who had taken an active part in the elections, were to be removed from office. The impropriety of bringing the patronage of the Government to bear upon the freedom of elections, was a principle which his friends and the people recognized; but what has been done? Instead of reforming the abuse, he has put out one set of active electioneering agents to put in another!! Is this reform!!

Did not the editor of the Globe go on to New York, and levy six thousand dollars on the office-holders in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York? Are not the officers of the Government in those cities the owners and conductors of newspapers devoted to his re-election? Are not the office-holders in the cities required to contribute a per centum on their salaries to party purposes?† And yet, these presses have deluged the country with a clamor against the Bank of the United States, upon the ground that it has bought up the public press by lending money on good security to a few editors!!

Verily that is straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel!!

But why do we not hear of the sums loaned by the bank to the partisans of Mr. Van Buren? Why do we not hear of the sums loaned to Barry, and Johnson, and Forsyth, and Eaton, and Ritchie!!! Are they disinfected of all corruption by the powerful agency of Jacksonism?

We call the attention of the plain unpretending farmer; of the honest tax paying laborer, to the documents which we lay before him, and ask him, if it was sufficient cause to remove a postmaster, that he advocated the election of Mr. Adams; is it not sufficient cause to remove one now, when we find him busily engaged as a committee man, supporting the re-election of General Jackson? Yet, it is notorious, that the whole influence of that Department is now engaged in electioneering for Jackson and *his* pet, Martin Van Buren!

We do not intend to say, that every postmaster is a partisan of Martin Van Buren; but we aver, and it is known, that while an active support of Mr. Van Buren is a certain passport to favor, opposition to him will be sufficient cause of removal.

As to the custom-house. It is known that the first cabinet was dissolved, that Mr. Van Buren might get possession of the patronage of the Treasury and Navy Departments.

We do not publish these documents as a vindication of the bank. Far be it from us to vouch for that institution! But we adduce them as proof most conclusive, that the sins charged to the bank, are as the mole-hill to the mountain, when contrasted with the corrupt agency of the federal patronage. These documents refer only to the patronage of two departments in the State of New York, and the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; the reader should bear in mind that the same system embraces all the patronage, of all the departments, in all the States!

We are opposed to corruption, whether it be practised by the bank or by the Government, and we warn the honest unsuspecting tax payer to keep his eye fixed on the *public* purse. When a bank lends money, it takes good care that he who borrows shall repay; besides, the great objection made to this bank is, that too much of its funds belong to foreigners. If its debts are not well secured, the loss falls on the stockholders. On the other hand, when the office-holder puts his hand into the public purse, instead of paying back, he requires the honest tax payer to fill it up, that he may draw a fresh supply. The bank will take care of itself. The object of Kendall, Lewis, and Company, is to fix the public eye on the bank, while they peculate on the treasury. The question now before the people is not a question with the bank; it is whether the whole revenues of the Government shall be used by Kendall, Lewis and Company, to purchase in partisans for Martin Van Buren, and enrich themselves from the "spoils" of office.

* Mr. Marcy, one of the Senators from New York, in the course of the debate on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, said,

"But it may be, Sir, that the politicians of New York are not so particular as some gentlemen are, as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They *boldly preach* what they *practice*. When they are contending for victory, they avow their intention of enjoying the *fruits* of it. If they are defeated, they expect to retire from office. If they are successful, they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. *They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy!*

† The fact was proved in the Wisesset case, and the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who is intimately acquainted with the arrangements of the party, says:

"It is time to be up and doing, to counteract the mis-statements of the Extra Globes and the efforts of the office-holders against the DEMOCRACY of the country. In this city, the Republican General Committee, consisting principally of office-holders, have had the Message stereotyped, and 100,000 copies of it printed for gratuitous circulation! Every officeholder under the General Government—every State and county officer in this city are regularly assessed by the committee, and thus they have always at command TWENTY OR THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be employed against the people, in circulating *electioneering* papers. They justly consider the Veto Message a paper of this kind, addressed to the worst passions of our nature, and therefore has been circulated gratuitously!"

From the New York Spectator.

THE CLERGY.

We find an anecdote in one of the Pennsylvania papers, of a clergyman who was seen at the polls during the late election of inspectors in Philadelphia. Some person asked him, with real or affected surprise, why he interfered in the election. He replied that he did so, because he believed the country to be in inevitable danger, should the reign of misrule continue. It is also mentioned that the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, whose attachment to the present incumbent of the Executive chair, was long a matter of astonishment to many who respected his talents and piety, has openly recanted his opinions, and expressed regret for having entertained and uttered them.

It is indeed true, that in ordinary times the sacred and peculiar functions of the Christian priesthood are inconsistent with active political partizanship: though, so far from being disfranchised by their dedication to religion, it is peculiarly incumbent on clergymen to discharge the duty of voting according to their consciences, as much as it is to perform all the other duties of good men and good citizens. There is always, if not a right or a wrong, a preference between candidates on reasonable grounds. And the essence of our institutions requires that all good men should never omit to exercise the privilege, on the proper use of which the existence of those institutions depend. Clergymen specifically come within this category; though the nature of their office forbids them to be busy in the turmoil of elections, or to allow their feelings to be enlisted in contests for place and power. But, when real danger impends—when the safety of the nation is in manifest jeopardy, whether from foreign influence or force, or from the tyranny and incompetence of the rulers—it is not only their right, but their imperative duty, to uplift their voice, which commands respect, as uttering the sentiments of a pure heart, from consecrated lips, and to warn the people of the evil and of the peril.

During the struggle for our freedom, a host of clergymen, among whom many illustrious names yet survive, and will long be remembered, wielded the sword of Gideon as well as that of the spirit. The Chaplains in our ranks then were not merely active in their spiritual calling, but went into battle with our forces. The voice of DWIGHT was heard in our armies, and that of WITHERSPOON most effectively in the councils of the people, who had determined to be politically free, and commenced the conflict by a solemn appeal to God, for the justice of their cause. No censure was cast upon these reverend men for these secular acts; but, on the contrary, applause and admiration attended them; and their fame still lives and brightens. Now, we have no King George to denounce for the oppressive measures of his ministers; nor are we called upon to wrest the land of our fathers from the gripe of foreign tyranny. But we *have* to denounce a domestic tyrant, who has broken every law, and violated every promise, and undeceived all good but deluded men, in the opinion they had formed of his sense, honesty, and piety. And we have to save the country from the hands of a gang of midnight intriguers, mercenary, ignorant and unprincipled, who have made this man their tool, and govern in his name; while the Congress, the Cabinet proper, the Supreme Court, and the letter of the Constitution, remain as mere solemn mockeries, and are treated openly as such. Why should not Clergymen feel called upon to speak out in such a crisis—to employ the legitimate weapons of argument and persuasion, when those institutions, by whose virtue the only example of true religious freedom has been given to the world, have been trampled upon by those in whose eyes nothing is sacred? We cannot but believe that they have in general well weighed the grave importance of the present attitude in which this country is placed. The altars of God are in danger, when the altar of the Constitution is violated. They *will* speak, and will not be deterred from so doing by considerations unworthy of their character for intelligence, truth and fearlessness in the discharge of duty.

GREAT OUTRAGE!

A most high handed outrage was committed during the election yesterday afternoon, by the beaten and desperate Jackson party, on the property of Mr. Carel, who keeps a public house in Chesnut street, a few doors above the theatre. This gentleman had placed over his door an emblematic painting of a figure, with a sword cutting up the *veto*, &c. &c. It was too much for the loyal followers of King Andrew the first—and recollecting the Houston and Heard affairs at Washington, and the bludgeon and pistol policy which he who was "*born to command,*" has sanctioned, and it being, withal, *the spirit of Jacksonism*, they attacked the painting and the front of the house with stones, tore the painting into fragments, and carried their violence further by demolishing the windows, and a portion of his furniture, &c.

This, fellow citizens, is a specimen of what Jacksonism is. Give it power, whether legal or illegal, whether it be in the person of its head, or in the mob that attends upon it, and disorder and violence are made the order of the day. Nothing is safe, it would seem, from the lawless power of this monster, neither person nor property, nor the good name of men—all, all are the victims of Jacksonism.

It was high time that our city should be purged from this pestilence. We feel degraded, however, in this lawless and mob-like attack upon the property of a fellow citizen. But the people will charge it to the account of those who can be prevented from demolishing the *constitution* itself, only by voting down the author of all those wrongs, and those who are his followers and supporters, in committing them.

We have not been able to learn where the Mayor and the proper officers, whose business it is to suppress such outrages, were on the disgraceful occasion we have recorded. ARISTIDES.

[In justice to Alderman BIDDLE, we deem it our duty to state, that he performed his duty as a faithful Magistrate, in arresting the progress of violence.]—*Poulson.*

On the 1st inst. the Rail Road Company commenced carrying passengers from Bordentown for Amboy, as far as Hights-Town, in Cars on the Rail Road. The Cars are very handsome vehicles, and capable of carrying 30 passengers. They glide in fine style rapidly along the rails, drawn by 2 horses in tandem harness.—*Poulson.*

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The Official Election Return of Allegheny County, for 1832.

DISTRICTS.	GOVERNOR. Wolf.	Ritner.	CONGRESS. Wm. Robinson.	Denny.	ASSEMBLY. Stewart.	Anderson.	James Scott.	Kerr.	Irwin.	Bayne.	John Scott.	Hultz.	COMMISSIONER. McFarland.	Carnahan.	Henderson.	AUDITOR. Scully.	McIlhenny.
Pittsburgh—E. Ward,	183	162	145	189	174	170	171	178	160	169	162	163	76	104	152	152	159
S. Ward,	334	297	295	333	324	325	325	324	340	301	290	297	105	223	288	266	286
W. Ward,	117	122	98	139	113	110	112	115	132	128	128	125	31	87	116	114	119
N. Ward,	198	229	177	303	172	179	199	211	272	277	270	276	77	132	263	172	268
Northern Liberties,	170	119	145	131	145	147	145	147	149	196	108	108	25	77	103	91	108
Pitt t'p—E. Liberty,	107	148	86	158	86	147	145	147	149	196	198	196	90	47	94	47	150
Wilkins township,	49	194	32	211	76	94	97	98	96	146	143	143	47	29	158	194	196
Plum, "	83	158	35	102	76	94	95	98	96	146	143	97	58	25	95	47	154
Versailles, "	47	100	146	107	35	94	95	98	96	146	143	97	26	25	250	83	100
Elizabeth "	149	250	75	245	146	177	174	177	194	199	199	223	3	141	174	44	155
Jefferson "	83	83	73	94	75	90	90	90	77	81	80	83	0	103	68	76	85
Mifflin "	73	67	43	96	43	58	69	68	72	72	70	83	7	74	61	69	80
St. Clair, M'Cully's,	110	149	100	154	100	102	102	124	144	151	141	168	5	129	121	144	144
" Obey's,	161	99	89	157	34	49	49	49	21	21	96	99	7	185	52	155	91
" Birmingham,	51	20	34	31	82	113	102	119	74	77	21	21	42	41	16	42	22
Robinson township,	128	78	82	104	72	47	102	47	28	60	62	29	11	57	62	117	88
Moon "	87	42	56	72	56	129	138	149	136	130	126	141	87	44	41	63	65
Fayette "	159	118	102	167	101	68	73	68	68	130	126	141	44	44	81	153	112
Findley "	124	66	101	82	68	118	124	122	121	68	65	68	37	111	90	122	66
Franklin "	47	20	10	30	19	48	49	48	48	19	17	19	42	101	52	47	21
Ohio "	82	54	52	83	49	61	83	98	83	51	42	51	39	37	18	65	71
Ross "	91	64	68	81	79	60	76	76	80	75	79	75	87	9	60	72	79
Allegheny Borough,	248	323	314	252	68	78	76	80	241	341	336	334	115	181	250	235	323
Pine Township,	44	58	12	67	17	43	43	44	43	58	58	58	1	12	58	35	64
East Deer District,	22	116	17	121	5	17	17	17	121	121	121	121	0	19	119	15	123
West "	16	63	5	75	21	69	69	69	11	10	69	69	3	9	68	4	76
Indiana Township,	55	154	21	186	68	161	161	161	49	50	49	160	32	32	142	46	162
Fountain Inn,	76	88	68	92	83	82	84	83	77	78	77	83	36	43	90	71	83
Totals,	3094	3506	2484	3922	2812	2947	3057	3102	3026	3434	3418	3535	1343	1097	3165	2812	3537

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From Portugal Direct.—By the brig Ulysses, arrived at New York, from Oporto, information is received that, on the 20th August, the Duke of Braganza, accompanied by his staff, reviewed his whole line, and afterwards visited two of the corvettes and the arsenals.

The captain informs us, that on the 22d, when he sailed, things remained as they had been for some time. Don Miguel's lines were round Oporto, and so near that the troops of the adverse parties could converse together. He was present at the battle of Vologna, and states that the army of Miguel was about four times as numerous as that of Pedro, but vastly inferior in every other respect, the soldiers being miserably clad, paid, and fed, and evidently pressed into the service against their will.

The captain states that 16,000 rations were issued at Oporto the day before his departure; that the troops are equal to any he has seen in Europe, in discipline, &c.; and he carried 200 officers from St. Michaels to Oporto, as passengers; and that the expedition are all abundantly supplied with money. There was no expectation of immediate operations of any kind.

After the engagement between the ships, the San Juan retired to Lisbon, and entered the Tagus with all her pumps going, yet reported that she had destroyed Don Pedro's squadron.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Albany, from Havre, we have papers, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, of that city of Sept. 1st, and from Paris of August 31st.

The contents of these papers possess but very slender interest.

It was said that M. de Chateaubriand, whose movements on his journey to Geneva, and thence to Berne, had been duly chronicled in the papers, had left the latter place mysteriously, and taken the route of St. Gothard; for the purpose, it was believed, of performing a private mission, in favor of legitimacy.

It was said that the Carlists near Toulon made no secret of their projects to organize a new Vendee in the South. The belief was that they were organized under chiefs who had been appointed; that their places of rallying were fixed upon, and the place of their campaign known to all. Their correspondence abroad was kept up notwithstanding all prohibitions. The chateaux of several noblemen were mentioned, where they resorted openly. Subterranean caves were constructing, believed to be depots of arms, by the peasantry. Sardinian and Genoese fishermen visited the coasts constantly, escaping the notice of the maritime police. They were principally from Nice, where an active correspondence was kept up with the Carlists at Leghorn.

The small towns of Signes, Lergnes, St. Maximin, and others, were secure asylums for the traveling agents of legitimacy; and the meetings of them had been observed, at which numbers were assembled. The Consul at Nice had given notice of what was going on there. The points of reunion, near Toulon, were le Costelet, la Caliere, and le Beausset, which were covered by the woods of Cuges, and afforded a safe retreat. But no doubt all those operations were watched by the government.

The Chouans made their appearance almost at the gates of Bourbon Vendee, and at Genetoise. They robbed the house of a Madame Millet of 1,300 francs in money, with which they made off.

The Carlists had also created some disturbances at Montpelier, but were dispersed by a commissary of police and a military detachment, by which several of the rioters were captured.

The receipts of the Custom House of Havre, for the month of August, amounted to 2,425,793 francs.

Prosecutions are vigorously carried on by the government against the press. The Revenant calculates that the total of the condemnations for offences by the press, in the month of August, amounts to 489 months imprisonment.

London, Sept. 6.—Don Pedro continues in Oporto, and it would seem as if his highest ambition was to keep that town,—advance being out of the question. His expenses, it is said, amount to nearly £12,000 per day; the people in the city are very curious to know whence they are supplied. We cannot tell who is the sleeping partner in the concern.

The Marquis of Palmella, who had been on a special mission to London from Don Pedro at Oporto, had a long conference with Lord Palmerston on the 4th Sept. and departed next day for Oporto, in company with Senhor Barbosa, with important despatches from the British government to Don Pedro.

A second division of recruits, raised in England, left the rendezvous in Westminster, on the 2d Sept. to join Don Pedro. The division consisted of 170 men, most of them farmers. They went out in steamers.

According to the latest advices from Algiers, an attack upon the place, by an army of Arabs, was expected.—*National Gazette.*

Both the Paris and London editors, generally, seem to have come to the conclusion that the mass of the Portuguese prefer Don Miguel's government, and believe him to be the *legitimate* sovereign.—*National Gazette.*

Practical Commentary on the Veto, and on General Jackson's Doctrines concerning Foreign Capital.—On the first day of the present month two-thirds of the Three per cent. stocks of the United States were paid off—about *eight millions* of dollars. Of this amount it is probable *six millions* belonged to foreigners. Of this six millions, it is further probable two-thirds at least—if the charter of the Bank of the United States had been renewed, as by a decisive vote in both Houses of Congress the people and the States of this Union determined that it should,—would have been reinvested in that Bank; and thus insured to the American stockholders selling out, advantageous prices, and have libirated an equal amouut of American capital, to relieve the pressure in the money market, and to vivify, and give impulse to, other departments and branches of American industry. This, we apprehend, is plain enough; and, moreover, such a result will, we presume, by common consent be admitted to be both desirable and beneficial.—Now mark the difference: Instead of remaining in this country, these six millions must be remitted to Europe, in gold and silver, or the equivalents for gold and silver; the pressure on the money market, instead of being, as but for the Veto it would have been, relieved, will be aggravated, by the necessity under which the Banks are placed to curtail their discounts in order to avert large demands upon them for specie. The prices of American produce, of real estate, of stocks of all sorts, will be depreciated by the withdrawal of so many millions of capital from the money market—for it must be noted, that this is not a failure to obtain a supply of new capital to the amount of six millions, but the actual repayment of that sum from the mass now in use. We do not doubt, indeed, that the ignorant and wicked doctrines of the Veto Message have already had, and will long continue to have, the effect of deterring foreigners from seeking here, as they were so generally preparing to do, investments for their money, more safe and more lucrative than Europe now offers; but that is not the nature of this case; here the Veto expels millions actually in the country, and which, but for it, would still remain in it. When, then, the mechanic finds difficulty in obtaining new work, or payment for that already done—when the owner of real estate seeks in vain for a purchaser, except at a depreciated price, for his lot or farm—when the merchant, with merchandise of unquestionable value accumulated in his warehouse, applies without success for temporary aid in money; when the manufacturer, with his numberless mouths to feed, and large stock of raw materials on hand, seeks ineffectually to work off the goods he has completed; when any and all of these asks, why in the midst of abundance their wants cannot be supplied? let them turn to the Veto message and there find the explanation. Let them there see, as, if not blinded by prejudice and party, they cannot fail to see, that the millions upon millions which foreign confidence continued to pour into our land, to be diffused and felt in their invigorating and healthful influence through every vein and artery of the body politic; in every enterprize public or private, in every State of the Union; have been repelled, rejected, and forced back—by him whom yet these same mechanics, proprietors, merchants, and manufacturers are again called upon to support for President of the United States. Will they not treat such a call as a mockery?—*N. Y. American.*

Van Buren Tactics.—It may be borne in mind, that the Albany Argus, some 8 or 10 days ago, put in circulation a report, that Chancellor Kent had written a letter to Col. White, of Florida, containing the assurance that if the New York Anti-Masonic ticket should succeed, the electoral vote of the state would be given to Mr. Clay. The object of this cunningly devised fable of the Argus, was to distract and divide the opposition, in that state. The statement thus put forth, was circulated with great industry by the presses of the 'spoil' party throughout New York; and even the Richmond Enquirer thought some advantage might come to the party, by giving it a helping hand. The lie has, however, been 'chased home' much sooner than its author anticipated. Col. White, instead of being at Florida, chanced to be no further off than in Albemarle, Va., and has given the tale an unqualified contradiction. Col. W. says:—'That he never had the honor of an acquaintance with Chancellor Kent, nor directly or indirectly, any communication with him, on any subject whatever; and farther, that he never received from any one of the Electors on the ticket headed by Chancellor Kent, any such letter.'—*Balt. Pat.*

A Fact.—A mercantile house in this city, a short time since, received a draft on Georgia: the Brokers required two per cent. to collect it; the United States' Bank, by the extent of its operations, was enabled to do it for half per cent. Yesterday the same house received another draft upon the same place: the Bank, in consequence of curtailing a portion of its business, could not collect the draft, and the Brokers charged SIX PER CENT.!! for the money. Now no blame can attach to the Brokers; but plain men can see, without understanding the mysteries of exchange, how the Bank of the United States serves to equalize exchange.—*U. S. Gazette.*

President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun are now completely revenged of each other. Oh that mine enemy would write a book, or—sign a Message! The recent manifesto of the Vice President in favor of Nullification, and the President's adopted Veto Message, have placed them in a situation resembling that of two duellists who should commit suicide in the field.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1832.

☞ CHOLERA.—Dr. Drake insists that this disease prevails in Cincinnati, and that nineteen deaths have occurred. Seven other Physicians deny it. "Who shall decide when doctors differ?"

The Pittsburgh Mercury and Allegheny Republican have been consolidated: this paper will, hereafter, be more generally known as "*The Forge.*"

ELECTION.—Not having yet received the full returns of the election, we omit the publication of any until our next, when we expect to give the result in full. The probability, at present, is that Wolf is elected by a small majority. A decided majority of Anti-Jackson members of Congress are undoubtedly elected; indeed there will not be more than nine Jacksonites in the next Congress from this state.

We ask the dispassionate attention of our readers to the article, on the opposite page of our paper, 'on the effect of foreign capital.' When President Jackson first made the objection to the Bank of the United States, that there were foreign stockholders, and suggested the propriety of having a Bank *purely American*, we thought the objection and the suggestion too absurd to be swallowed, even by the most ignorant. We believe, however, that we were mistaken; there are, we think, some well meaning persons who are misled by this cry about foreign stockholders. A greater delusion, certainly, never existed in any country.

That there is a scarcity of domestic capital, must be manifest to every intelligent mind, after a few moments' reflection. If any should doubt, on this point, we ask their attention to the following suggestions: Interest is the price or hire paid for the use of money. Where money is abundant, this interest or hire will be low; where plenty, it will be somewhat higher; where scarce, still higher. Thus, in Holland, it is about 3½ per cent.; in England, about 4½ or 5; in the New England States, and the Middle States, at least 6 per cent.; and, in some of the Western States, it is much higher. This is *now* the case, although there are millions of foreign capital employed in our country, and will continue to be so until, by the use of foreign and domestic capital, a sufficient amount is generated to supply the demands of the whole industry and enterprize of this growing country. If the foreign capital were all withdrawn, interest would advance, and even at a much higher rate of interest, the capital would be insufficient, and much of the industry of the country must be arrested, and markets for much of our produce be cut off. Many manufacturers who, by loans of *foreign* capital from the United States Bank, are enabled to compete with *foreign* manufacturers, would be crushed, if these loans were withdrawn. Old and established manufacturers, who, by the use of these loans, have become wealthy and independent, would be enabled to carry on their business *with increased profits.* But young, enterprising, industrious men who have just commenced business, who are in moderate circumstances, and who, in a few years, by the aid of *foreign* capital, would become wealthy, and able to sustain themselves without loans, would be prostrated by the withdrawal of that foreign capital.

It is to this latter class of men—to poor men of industry, enterprise, and integrity, that banks are especia lly useful. By accommodations in Bank, their industry and integrity are actually converted into money, and if there is not sufficient capital in the country, that industry and integrity becomes valueless. The use of sufficient capital, in this way, places the poor and the rich upon an equality. Withdraw a large portion of this capital, and at once the industrious and enterprising poor man, who, by the aid of loans could, compete with his wealthy neighbor as a master workman, must become a hireling.

But even this prostration of many of our enterprising and industrious people, by the withdrawal of loans, is not the only injury which must result: Capital will not remain unemployed. The owners calculate to hire it out as they would a house or a horse; they will not permit it to remain idle. They will endeavor to get the best price for it, and if they cannot get interest for it here, they will try some other market. Now, we would ask our readers, whether it is more desirable that this capital should be employed in this country, to set in motion our own industry, to manufacture our own iron and cloth, and cottons, and glass, and furnish a market for our own farmers, or that it should be sent back to Great Britain, to set in motion English industry, to manufacture English iron, English cloths, English cottons, and English glass, and to furnish a market for English farmers? While it is loaned here, it is employed to set to work our own people, to supply us with those manufactures, &c. which we need; if employed in England, it sets to work Englishmen, to manufacture articles to be sent here to compete for the market with our own productions. Surely it would be more advantageous for the country that foreign capital should give employment to manufacturers, mechanics, and farmers in this country, rather than to their rivals in Great Britain.

BURR'S EXPEDITION.—We were much surprised, upon looking over the last "*American Manufacturer,*" to find in that paper, (above all others,) an effort to excuse or palliate the offence of this noted individual. We have, ourselves, so often been made the object of the vile calumnies of that degraded and disgusting sheet, simply because the initial of our middle name, and of *Burr*, was the same, that we always expected an interminable war to be carried on against the Burr expedition, by that paper. We were, therefore, both surprised and puzzled, upon seeing the sly effort to remove the prejudice which exists against the murderer of Hamilton. Did this effort arise from a pride of consistency, we asked ourselves. That paper has been the constant and uniform opponent of Bible Societies, Tract Societies, Missionary Societies, Temperance Societies, Sunday Schools, the Bank of the United States, and of every other institution, calculated to benefit society; there would, therefore, be a kind of demoniac consistency in defending and excusing Col. Burr, and his expedition. Upon reflection, however, this pride of consistency did not seem to account satisfactorily for this volunteer defence of a scheme which is so odious in this section of country—a scheme which has not only been long condemned and abhorred by the yeomanry of West Pennsylvania, but which has also been the special object of the malignity of the editor of the Manufacturer.—Some other cause, then, more potent than the mere pride of consistency, must have operated upon the mind of this man.

After much consideration, we approached the conclusion that the editor of the Manufacturer begins to feel that *William Wirt* has become a formidable opponent of General Jackson, and that it is necessary to commence pouring out the flood gates of abuse upon him. He also probably feels sensible that the great zeal, ability, and eloquence displayed by Mr. Wirt, during the trial of Aaron Burr, and the unbounded confidence of Thomas Jefferson, which the display of those qualities had secured to him, were proud feathers in the cap of *Mr. Wirt.* As a first step, therefore, in a campaign of detraction against this pure, amiable, and upright man, it becomes necessary to deprive him of all the credit due to him for his conduct during that celebrated prosecution. For this purpose the yeomanry of Pennsylvania must now be taught to believe that all their ancient impressions, in relation to this expedition, were erroneous; that Aaron Burr was an innocent, injured patriot—Thomas Jefferson a malignant, envious persecutor, and William Wirt his base coadjutor.

We do not positively assert that such are the objects and motives of the editor of the Manufacturer; but we do say that they seem, to our mind, the most plausible—indeed we cannot imagine any other sufficiently potent to induce so remarkable a change in the feelings and the course of this man, in relation to this great Western Agitator. It is now more than twenty-five years since this great scheme of treason or of conquest was blasted by the vigilance and energy of Jefferson, and our yeomanry, *generally*, have ceased to think about it, except to denounce it. The editor of the Manufacturer, however, *alone*, seems to have had the remembrance of it impressed on his mind with all the vividness of a recent transaction. That pure and immaculate patriot could not, even within a few months past, restrain his patriotic indignation whenever he spoke of an individual whom he chose, without a shadow of evidence, to suspect of participation in this scheme. Now, however, without a particle of new evidence, he volunteers as *the white-washer of Aaron Burr.* Truly this is extraordinary! This change takes place in his opinions at the very moment that the recent election has shown the weakness of *Andrew Jackson* and the strength of *William Wirt* in Pennsylvania. We now ask, is not our inference, that this attempt to white-wash Col. Burr, was the result of alarm?—that it is a preparatory step to the opening of the flood gates of abuse upon Mr. Wirt—a reasonable one?

The following opinion of that experienced politician, Duff Green, is taken from the United States Telegraph, of Tuesday last. We entirely concur with that editor in thinking that Wirt will receive a much larger vote than Ritner. If Gov. Wolf is re-elected, his majority, instead of being ten or fifteen, will not exceed two or three thousand.

As to the withdrawal of the Clay ticket, we most sincerely hope that the National Republican Convention, which assembled at Harrisburgh, yesterday, will perform that duty.

'*Pennsylvania.*—The elections in this State take place to-day. We incline to the opinion that Gov. Wolf will be re-elected, by a small majority, say ten or fifteen thousand. But mark our prediction if the Clay electoral ticket is withdrawn, *the Wirt ticket will receive from twenty to thirty thousand more votes than are given to Ritner.* We will explain more at large to-morrow.'

Agriculture in the Crimea and Kamschatka.—A traveler who resided for a long time in the Crimea, who particularly visited the vine countries, states that the wine business between the Taurida, Hamburgh, and England, might, in time, become of importance. A remarkable progress has been made in the culture of the vine. The strong wines made in the south of the province will form an excellent substitute for Port; and the Kokour, a wine peculiar to the Crimea, is likely to have an easy sale. In 1831, the island produced 600,000 vidros (9, 500,000 bottles) of wine, which were all sold, and it is expected that this year it will give a million of vidros. The Tartars themselves begin to cultivate, and the price of land increases. A very convenient sort of diligence was to be established in the Taurida in the course of June.

The treatment of the Missionaries in Georgia ought to excite every religious man in the country against the Jackson administration.—*National Gazette.*

Post Office.—It is stated that the receipts of the Post Office in this city (N. York) for the year ending September 30, 1832, amounted to $114,769 27. In the whole State, $312,018 93.

John Jacob Astor is about to erect a new Hotel, in New York, which is intended to eclipse all others, in Europe or America.—*Balt. Pat.*

Want of Arrangements.—Not many days since the Albany Argus came out with a column of argument to convince the anti-masons that they had been sold to Mr. Clay, by their leaders. The whole subject was well disposed of by the Argus. But, by some unfortunate mishap, the New York Standard, of the same day, came out also with a well arranged column, full of sound arguments, to convince National Republicans that they had been sold to Mr. Wirt and anti-masonry! This was a sad mismove. One of them must have misunderstood the orders of the day. If they expect to succeed, they should endeavor to use the same arguments for at least one day at a time.—*Dutchess Intelligencer.*

New Echota, September 8.

CONTINUATION OF OPPRESSION.—When the United States troops were stationed at the Sixes Gold Mines, some Georgia officers from Carrol county entering the nation for the purpose of serving writs on some Cherokees at Hightower, Lieut. Fowler, who was commandent at that place, authorized Capt. Old Fields to arrest the officers, and deliver them over to him. Capt. Old Fields complied, and, with a small company of Cherokees, arrested these men, and delivered them over to the United States officers, who subsequently released them. An action was instituted by one of the officers in the Georgia Courts against Captain Old Fields, to recover damages for false imprisonment, and as justice belongs exclusively to Georgians, judgment was obtained, and executed, recently, to the loss of all Capt. Old Field's property. If there was ever a hard case occurred since the commencement of our oppresions, none have come to pass that would bear a comparison to the present one. The United States troops authorized this arrest, and the poor honest Indian had to suffer all.—*Phœnix.*

Modesly.—A New York paper, says:—General Jackson is, undoubtedly, a very modest gentleman, yet he probably conceives he knows more of Constitutions and Laws than MARSHALL—more of diplomacy than Adams—more Constitutional construction than Webster—more of politics than Madison—more of banking than Gallatin—more of Internal Improvemnts than Mercer—and more of Naval Affairs than the Commissioners.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Charlestown, Jefferson Cy. Virginia, Oct. 4.

AWFUL MORTALITY.—It becomes our duty this day to make a most appalling record of "Death's Doings," in our neighborhood. The desolating malady which has swept over our country, has no where been more fatal in its career than at Halltown four miles east of this place. Since Sunday, the 23d ult. *there have been sixteen deaths by Cholera,* in a population not exceeding 100 souls. In the family of Maj. PETER, its ravages have been heart-rending. Five of his household have been cut off. His sister, Miss Elizabeth Peter, his son Thomas—and three of his servants. Seldom has it fallen to the lot of man to drink so deeply, at a single draught, of the cup of affliction. On Tuesday morning, he left his beloved sister and son in their usual health, and while in Charlestown, received the news of their alarming illness. Medical aid was promptly obtained, but the work of death was too surely planned. In five hours the fatal shafts were sped. And yesterday he accompained them both to the tomb!

Mr. Daniel Allstadt, a young man of 20, was among the victims; and the others were principally workmen on the road. Several of the citizens are yet down with the disease, but are convalescent.

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Amelia Craig, on Montour's Island, Allegheny county, by Reverend Dr. Upfold, THOMAS L. SHIELDS, Esq., of the city of Pittsburgh, to Miss AMELIA C. CHAPLIN, only daughter of the late John H. Chaplin, of this city.

On the 14th October, inst., by Rob't Christy, Esq., Mr. WM. R. NIVIN, to Miss CATHARINE R. BREWSTER, all of this city.

NEW FALL GOODS!

S. P. CHURCH & CO.

No. 83 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond,

ARE now opening, and will continue to receive for three weeks to come, an entirely new assortment of Fresh Fall Goods, from New York and Philadelphia, which they will sell at the lowest prices—among them are Superfine Saxony, French, and English Merinoes; Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, and Mulberry Broadcloths; Sattinets; Flannels; Circassians; Superfine Goat's Hair Camlet; Petersham, for Over Coats; Vestings; Stocks; Gloves, and Hosiery. Also, a splendid assortment of Cut and Plain Bead Bags, and Guard Chains; Seed Beads, and Bead Needles, with an assortment of Fancy Crape Hdkfs., and

SILK GOODS, &c. &c.

The public generally, but particularly our customers, are very respectfully invited to call, as no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who will favor us with their patronage.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—3w.

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

Town Lots for Sale.

FROM fifteen to thirty Town Lots will be sold in the borough of New Castle, on the second Friday, 9th day of November next, at *Public Auction*, to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day. Sales will commence on Washington street first, then on the Basin and Jefferson street. Washington and Jefferson streets are the main cross streets in the town, for lots situated on those streets are between the Diamond and the Basin.

Terms of Sale—One half in hand, and the balance in one year, at which time the purchaser will receive a warranty deed (or sooner, by paying the remaining half) from the subscriber.

JAMES D. WHITE.

October 16, 1832.—3t.

25,000 *DOLLARS FOR 6 DOLLARS.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY. Class No. 21, Capitals, $25,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,500, to be drawn Oct. 20, 1832.

Remember that Sylvester sold the 30,000 dollars but a few days since, and is now prepared to sell the 25,000 dollar prize to whoever may want it. Remember to call for the prizes on

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, and next to the Exchange, St. Clair street.

The following are the Drawn Numbers of Class 20, Union Canal Lottery:

1, 17, 7, 39, 14, 26, 25, 37, 3.

October 16.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Margaret Marshall, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. Those indebted to the said estate, will make payment to

WM. WATSON, *Executor.*

Oct. 16.—3t*

SALE POSTPONED.

WILL be sold, by the Sheriff, on the premises, on Saturday, the 20th day of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a lot of fifty feet front, and 365 feet in depth, being a part of that valuable property of the late E. G. Nelson, dec'd, on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite Nelson's Island, and in the borough of Allegheny.

N. B. MOLINEUX, } Adm'rs.
DAVID M'KEE, }

Oct. 16.—2t

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, at a considerably reduced price, two first rate iron PRINTING PRESSES, Smith's patent, manufactured by Hoe & Company, New York: medium and a half size. They have been in use long enough to test their excellence, and have had all those parts which were originally defective, renewed with the best materials. They are considered decidedly preferable to new ones, and have every thing complete for working, which will be sold with the presses.

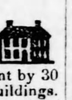
Apply to JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
Oct. 16.—1mo

Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,

Washington County, Pa.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.



Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.

October 16, 1832.—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, compreheuding the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10,

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

AUCTION SALES.

WILL *be sold, on Monday, the 22d of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Mr. Snowden's Three Story Warehouse, in Liberty street, on assignment, the entire stock of M. E. Moehring & Brother, consisting of a large assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz:*

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians; Madras Shawls, Cotton Shawls, Blue and White Bandannas, Black Shawls, Colored Shawls, Sewing Silk, Cotton Thread, Suspenders, Silk Belts, Mantua Ribbands, of all descriptions and colors, Flag Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, Foulard, Irish Linen, Brown Holland, Buckram, Fountain Muslins, East India Silk Cravats, Nankeens, Crapes, Dress Handkerchiefs, Palmarino Handkerchiefs, Dress Merinos, Worsted Binding, Cotton Hose, White Zebra, Rondom, etc.

Dress and Side Combs; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Perling, Cambric Muslins, Lapette Leno, Book Muslins, Plain Muslin, Silk Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Furniture Binding, Linen Collars, Silk and Worsted Vestings, Checks, Buttons, Needles, Razor Strops, Spectacles, Shaving Soap, Patent Threads, Comfortables, Morocco Belts, Neck Laces, Clasps, and other Fancy Articles, Children's Caps, etc. etc.

Also, a large assortment of HATTERS' FURS and Trimmings, and other articles belonging to the Hatting Trade—the sale of which will commence on Tuesday, the 25th instant (positively) at the same place.

N. B. Sales continued from day to day, until all is closed.

CHAS. VON BONNHORST,
CHARLES L. VOLZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

October 12, 1832.—ts

For Private Sale,

A beautifully situated Country Seat and Farm, near Zelienople, commanding an extensive view of a well cultivated valley of the Connequenessing, and several little growing villages. It contains about 300 acres, half of which are cleared and laid out in Pasture Fields and Meadows: a hand some Three Story Stone Dwelling House, finished in an elegant and comfortable manner, calculated for two genteel families. The Out Houses are an excellent Coal Mine. The country, being elevated, is well known for its purity of atmosphere and consequent salubrity. Any gentleman or family wishing to retire from a crowded city, to enjoy the health, comforts, and beauties of a well situated Country Residence, could hardly find a more eligible location. The establishment might also be advantageously occupied as a Young Ladies' Academy. The distance from Pittsburgh is 25 miles; a line of stages passes, daily, within a short distance. Beaver, on the Ohio, is distant only ten miles. Further Particulars will be given by the subscriber, residing on the premises, or by Chas. L. Volz, Esq. Pittsburgh.

GEORGE H. MULLER.

October 12, 1832.—1m.

BOOK KEEPING.

MR. SMITH'S Lectures on Italian Book Keeping, together with their application, illustrating real business, will commence on Monday evening, the 15th inst. At the same time Lectures on E. Grammar.—From 5 to 6, instructions on Elocution.

No. 24, corner of Second street and Cherry alley. Oct. 12.—3t

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DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.

P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

Portrait & Miniature Painter,

(No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street,)

PITTSBURGH.

☞His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.

September 21—tf

WONDER OF THE WORLD!

BEAUTIES OF MECHANISM.

TERMED THE HALL OF INDUSTRY.

THE citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that *Messrs. Letton & Co.* have arrived in this place from *New York*, with their useful and wonderful novelty, consisting of three Manufactories for Cotton and Woolen Cloths and Cards, in full operation, moved altogether by the power of Dogs. It will be exhibited for a time at the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, South West corner of Market and Fourth streets.

This exhibition comprises an elegant collection of all the most important Machinery now used in this country. In the Manufactories above mentioned, the machinery, in order to render it portable, is necessarily upon a scale somewhat reduced from the sizes employed in large Manufactories, but every machine necessary to each branch of the Manufactories described, is complete and perfect in itself; the whole are compressed into the smallest possible dimensions, and yet they occupy a space of 33 feet in length, by 8 feet in breadth.—The whole exhibition comprises *Twelve Distinct Machines*, besides the Engine, which applies the moving power; perfect in all their parts, and so constructed as to produce their effective work, of a quality and with a rapidity unsurpassed by any full sized machinery in the country.

Pertaining to the Cotton Department.—The Picker, used also for Wool, the Carding Machine, the Drawing Machine, the Speeder for Roping, the Throstle Frame, with 12 Spindles for Spinning, the Spool Winder, and Power Loom, which also weaves Sattinet.

Pertaining to the Woolen Department.—The Card and Condenser, which takes the material from the Picker, and forms it into roping for the Spinner, the Jack for spinning with 12 Spindles, the Sattinet Loom, (mentioned above,) the Gig for raising the Nap, and Shearing Machine. The Cloth manufactured by this Machinery is half a yard wide. The remaining machine is *The Card Sticker*, which takes the wire from the reel, cuts and bends it, pricks the leather, and inserts the teeth, all at the same operation, at the rate of 150 to 300 in a minute.

The whole of this machinery is propelled by the power of Dogs, on an inclined plane.

The exhibition is not intended merely to gratify idle curiosity, but to instruct as well as to amuse. The machinery is not only perfect, *as such*, but is highly finished, and thus affords some of the most beautiful specimens of American skill and ingenuity, while, at the same time, it has been carefully adapted to the purpose of illustrating some of the most important principles in mechanical science. The proprietors, therefore, solicit public patronage, with an entire confidence that all those who take the trouble to examine their *Hall of Industry* will be abundantly rewarded.

Hours of exhibition, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 o'clock, M., and from 3 to 5, and from 6 till 10, P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.

October 9.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

JUST receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a large and valuable assortment of

Bibles, of all prices;
Psalm and Hymn Books;
School Books, of all kinds;
Quills and Slates;
Writing and Wrapping Paper;
Wall Paper and Playing Cards;

Together with a great variety of articles suitable for the country trade, all of which are offered cheap at SYLVESTER'S, Corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

☞Rags taken in exchange for goods, or bought for cash, at highest market price.

October 9, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,500	3,500
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
15	300	4,500
71	200	14,200
56	100	5,600
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	14	31,360
15400	7	107,800
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Oct. 12, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 21, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,500	3,500
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
15	300	4,500
71	200	14,200
56	100	5,600
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	14	31,360
15400	7	107,800
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Oct. 12, 1832.

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.

September 18.—tf

NEW NOVELS.

THE HEIDENMAUER, or the Benedictines; a Legend of the Rhine: by *Cooper.*

Also, Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man; consisting of "The Little Genius" and other Essays; by one of the Editors of the New York Mirror. Just received at

SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Oct. 9, 1832.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DREAMS *and Reveries of a Quiet Man;* consisting of the Little Genius and other Essays: in 2 vols.

Two Years and a Half in the Navy; or a Journal of a Cruise in the Mediterranean and Levant: by E. P. Wines. In 2 vols.

Bell and Condie on Cholera; 2d edition, enlarged and improved.

Theological Library, No. 2— Consistency of Revelation. By Shuttleworth: in 1 vol.

Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,

Oct. 5.—3t 73 Wood street.

Fancy Stationery.

NOW OPENING, at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, a very extensive assortment; consisting of

Elegant Ebony Ink Stands;
Pocket Ink Stands, with Screw Tops;
Paint Boxes; Drawing Paper;
Ivory Paper; Ever Point Pencils;
Tinted Billet Paper; Visiting Cards;

And numerous other articles, which the public are invited to inspect at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

September 28.

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes*, No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium*, for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.

All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.

☞All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.

July 20, 1832.—3m

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

HEALTH ALMANAC, FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold on Monday, 24th Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, on Assignment, the entire stock of Samuel Stevenson, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians, Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Black Lasting, Moreens, Beaverteens, Bangup Cord, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Umbrellas, Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Ginghams and Plaids, Silk and Cotton Vestings, Silk and Tabby Velvets, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Painted Muslins, Crape Robes, Plain and Figured Swiss, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins, Cambric do. Black, Green, Yellow and Italian Crape, Black, Worsted and White Cotton Hose, Black Silk do., Thibet Hdkfs., Fancy Silk, do. Black Lustring do., Mandarin. do., Popileno, do., Linen, do., Black and Cotton, do., Worsted and Valencia Shawls, Cotton and Merino, do., Gauze Scarfs, Bobinet Capes, Bobinet Footing, Cotton Lace, Bobinet and Thread do., Linen Cambric, Linen Collars, Glazed Muslins, Foundation Muslins, Buttons, Beaver and Hoskin Gloves, Black and White Silk do., Cotton Cord, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Gimps, Combs, Cotton Balls, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Sales continued from day to day until all is closed.

W. BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
THOS. STEVENSON,
Assignees.

Sept. 21.—tf

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,

Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No. 58, WOOD STREET*, a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may4, 1832.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.

march 20, 1832.—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.

For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea;
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD. Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 21, 1832.

PAPER.

150 Reams Straw and Rag Paper. Just received and for sale by

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

September 14, 1832.—6wcp.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,

No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors; in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to—*

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located: suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf